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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 DITECH FINANCIAL LLC, et al.,

8 Plaintiff(s),

9 v.

10 AMERICAN WEST VILLAGE II OWNERS
11 ASSOCIATION, et al.,

12 Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:17-CV-2164 JCM (GWF)

ORDER

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14 Presently before the court is defendant Saticoy Bay LLC Series 8829 Cornwall Glen's
15 ("Saticoy") "emergency motion for preliminary injunction." (ECF No. 10).

16 **I. Background**

17 On August 25, 2004, Doreen Stewart purchased property commonly known as 8829
18 Cornwall Glen Ave. ("the property"). (ECF No. 1). The property was encumbered by a deed of
19 trust. Countrywide Home Loans was the trustee, and Mortgage Electronic Registration Systems
20 ("MERS") was the beneficiary. (*Id.*). The property is subject to Covenants, Conditions, and
21 Restrictions in favor of American West Village II Owners Association ("the HOA"). (*Id.*).

22 Plaintiffs allege that "[i]n September 2004, Federal National Mortgage Association
23 ("Fannie Mae") acquired ownership of the Note and Deed of Trust." (*Id.*). On January 8, 2016,
24 MERS assigned its beneficial interest in the deed of trust to Ditech Financial LLC ("Ditech").
25 (*Id.*). Plaintiffs allege that Ditech was the servicer of the loan for Fannie Mae at the time. (*Id.*).

26 On February 16, 2016, Nevada Association Services, Inc. ("NAS") recorded a notice of
27 delinquent assessment lien against the property on behalf of the HOA. (ECF No. 1-2). On April
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1 6, 2016, NAS recorded a notice of default and election to sell on behalf of the HOA. (*Id.*) On
2 April 12, 2017, NAS recorded a notice of foreclosure sale on behalf of the HOA. (*Id.*)

3 On May 9, 2017, the HOA conducted a non-judicial foreclosure sale, at which Saticoy was
4 the successful bidder. (ECF No. 1). On May 18, 2017, a certificate of foreclosure sale subject to
5 redemption was recorded, listing Saticoy as the purchaser at the HOA foreclosure sale. (ECF No.
6 1-3). On July 11, 2017, NAS issued a foreclosure deed in favor of Saticoy. (*Id.*). Saticoy alleges
7 in its motion for injunctive relief that the deed was recorded on July 17, 2017.¹

8 Saticoy seeks to enjoin plaintiffs Ditech and Fannie Mae from proceeding with a
9 foreclosure sale of the property. Plaintiffs' foreclosure sale is currently set for August 24, 2017.

10 **II. Legal Standard**

11 "An injunction is a matter of equitable discretion . . . an extraordinary remedy that may
12 only be awarded upon a clear showing that the plaintiff is entitled to such relief. *Id.* at 22.

13 Courts must consider the following elements in determining whether to issue a temporary
14 restraining order and preliminary injunction: (1) a likelihood of success on the merits; (2)
15 likelihood of irreparable injury if preliminary relief is not granted; (3) balance of hardships; and
16 (4) advancement of the public interest. *Winter v. N.R.D.C.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20, 129 S.Ct. 365, 374
17 (2008). The test is conjunctive, meaning the party seeking the injunction must satisfy each
18 element. However, "'serious questions going to the merits' and a balance of hardships that tips
19 sharply towards the [movant] can support issuance of a preliminary injunction, so long as the
20 [movant] also shows that there is a likelihood of irreparable injury and that the injunction is in the
21 public interest." *Alliance for the Wild Rockies v. Cottrell*, 632 F.3d 1127, 1131 (9th Cir. 2011)
22 (citing *Winter*, 129 S.Ct. at 392).

23 "The purpose of a temporary restraining order is to preserve the status quo before a
24 preliminary injunction hearing may be held; its provisional remedial nature is designed merely to
25 prevent irreparable loss of rights prior to judgment." *Estes v. Gaston*, no. 2:12-cv-1853-JCM-
26 VCF, 2012 WL 5839490, at *2 (D. Nev. Nov. 16, 2012) (citing *Sierra On-Line, Inc. v. Phoenix*
27 *Software, Inc.*, 739 F.2d 1415, 1422 (9th Cir. 1984)). Thus, a court may issue a temporary

28 ¹ The foreclosure deed attached to plaintiffs' complaint lists a record date of July 12, 2017.

1 restraining order only when the moving party provides specific facts showing that immediate and
2 irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result before the adverse party's opposition to a motion for
3 preliminary injunction can be heard. Fed. R. Civ. P. 65(b). Further, the movant's attorney must
4 certify in writing efforts made to give notice and reasons why it should not be required. *Id.*

5 **III. Discussion**

6 Here, Saticoy's motion is titled a motion for a preliminary injunction. However, the
7 requested relief is an ex parte order enjoining plaintiffs from conducting a foreclosure sale. Thus,
8 the court considers Saticoy's motion to be a motion for a temporary restraining order under
9 F.R.C.P. 65(b). See LR 2-2(b) ("For each type of relief requested or purpose of the document, a
10 separate document must be file and a separate event must be selected for that document.").

11 Saticoy's motion satisfies the elements for granting a temporary restraining order. If the
12 motion is not granted, Saticoy will be subjected to immediate and irreparable harm that far
13 outweighs any potential harm suffered by plaintiffs. Saticoy's motion also demonstrates a
14 reasonable likelihood of success on the merits and that the public interest favors the granting of a
15 temporary restraining order. Further, Saticoy's affidavit satisfies F.R.C.P. 65(b)(1)(B), as it states
16 efforts to give notice to plaintiffs and the reasons why notice should not be required on these facts.

17 Saticoy will suffer irreparable harm if the court does not grant its motion for a temporary
18 restraining order before plaintiffs' opposition to injunctive relief can be heard. If the court does
19 not grant the motion before August 24, 2017, plaintiffs will presumably proceed with the
20 foreclosure sale. Any purchaser at plaintiffs' sale will attempt to assert title free-and-clear of
21 Saticoy's interest in the property. A temporary restraining order would prevent irreparable harm
22 by preserving the status quo until the court can receive plaintiffs' arguments regarding a
23 preliminary injunction. *See Estes*, 2012 WL 5839490, at *2.

24 Saticoy will suffer more harm from denial of a temporary restraining order than the
25 plaintiffs would suffer from a temporary restraining order. If the temporary restraining order is
26 denied, then Saticoy will have a cloud on its title and will be subject to additional litigation related
27 to the property with the introduction of another interested party. If the temporary restraining order
28 is granted, plaintiffs must delay their foreclosure proceedings temporarily. Saticoy demonstrates

1 potential harm that significantly outweighs plaintiffs' potential harm, which supports a temporary
2 restraining order. *See Cottrell*, 632 F.3d at 331.

3 Saticoy's motion raises substantial questions as to the merits of plaintiffs' claim for quiet
4 title. Plaintiffs' complaint states that Fannie Mae held an interest in the property at the time of the
5 foreclosure sale, which 12 U.S.C. § 4617(j) holds cannot be extinguished absent Federal Housing
6 Finance Agency consent. (ECF No. 1). However, as Saticoy points out, plaintiffs' exhibits
7 attached to its complaint evince an ownership interest by Ditech, and not Fannie Mae, at the time
8 of the foreclosure sale. (ECF No. 10). Although not dispositive of Fannie Mae's lack of ownership
9 interest, as Fannie Mae alleges that Ditech was the servicer of a Fannie Mae loan, (ECF No. 1),
10 the lack of documentation showing Fannie Mae's ownership interest in the property at the time of
11 the HOA foreclosure precludes a finding that Fannie Mae definitively holds a claim of title superior
12 to Saticoy's interest in the property. Thus, the court considers Saticoy's allegations in its motion
13 for a temporary restraining order to determine if Saticoy possesses a likelihood of success on the
14 merits of plaintiffs' claim.

15 Saticoy's allegations in its motion demonstrate a possibility of success on the merits. (ECF
16 No. 10). Saticoy's motion states that a prior foreclosure sale conducted by the HOA vested title
17 in defendant Saticoy free and clear of the first deed of trust that previously encumbered the
18 property. (*Id.*). Saticoy asserts that Fannie Mae held no interest in the property at the time of
19 foreclosure. (*Id.*). If Saticoy's allegation is correct, then it is highly likely that Saticoy will prevail
20 on plaintiffs' claim for quiet title under the rule in *SFR Investments Pool 1, LLC v. U.S. Bank*, 334
21 P.3d 408 (Nev. 2014). Thus, Saticoy demonstrates serious questions going to the merits of
22 plaintiffs' claims, which in this case supports a temporary restraining order. *See Cottrell*, 632 F.3d
23 at 331.

24 The public interest favors granting a temporary restraining order. If plaintiffs proceed with
25 foreclosure and sell to a third-party, who may not be aware of the current dispute over title, the
26 litigation surrounding the property becomes more involved and complex. A temporary restraining
27 order would prevent an innocent third party from buying itself into a complex dispute over title,
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1 and thereby making the case more complicated. The public interest thus favors the granting of a
2 temporary restraining order. *See Winter*, 555 U.S. at 20.

3 **IV. Conclusion**

4 Saticoy's motion establishes the four elements necessary to obtain a temporary restraining
5 order. Further, Saticoy has complied with the procedural requirements of F.R.C.P. 65(b). As
6 previously noted, the court construes the defendant's motion as requesting a temporary restraining
7 order, and not a preliminary injunction. Therefore, the court will not set a preliminary injunction
8 hearing date or briefing schedule at this time.

9 Accordingly,

10 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that defendant's motion for a temporary restraining order
11 (ECF No. 10) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED consistent with the following.

12 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that defendant shall deposit \$500.00 with the clerk of the
13 court, as security for this temporary restraining order, on or before August 23, 2017.

14 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this temporary restraining order shall expire fourteen
15 (14) days after entry.

16 SIGNED AND ENTERED: This 22nd day of August, 2017, at 12:15 P.M.

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19 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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